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10 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
11 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
12 AT TACOMA

13 BOBBY JOE JOHNSON, JR.,
14 Plaintiff,

15 v.

16 DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, *et al.*,
17 Defendants.

Case No. C08-5426BHS

REPORT AND
RECOMMENDATION

Noted for February 20, 2009

18 This is a pro se civil rights case brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. This matter comes before
19 the court on plaintiff's motion for preliminary injunctive relief (Docs. 24 & 26). For reasons set forth
20 below, the Court should deny plaintiff's request for injunctive relief.

21 DISCUSSION

22 The basic function of injunctive relief is to preserve the *status quo ante litem* pending a
23 determination of the action on the merits. Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum Com'n v. National Football
24 League, 634 F.2d 1197, 1200 (9th Cir. 1980). A party seeking injunctive relief must fulfill one of two
25 standards, the "traditional" or the "alternative." Cassim v. Bowen, 824 F.2d 791, 795 (9th Cir. 1987).
26 "Under the traditional standard, a court may issue injunctive relief if it finds that (1) the moving party will
27 suffer irreparable injury if the relief is denied; (2) the moving party will probably prevail on the merits;
28 (3) the balance of potential harm favors the moving party; and (4) the public interest favors granting

1 relief.... Under the alternative standard, the moving party may meet its burden by demonstrating either (1)
2 a combination of probable success and the possibility of irreparable injury or (2) that serious questions are
3 raised and the balance of hardships tips sharply in its favor." Id. (citations omitted). In order to obtain
4 injunctive relief, the moving party must demonstrate exposure to irreparable harm absent the requested
5 judicial intervention. Caribbean Marine Services Co. v. Baldrige, 844 F.2d 668, 674 (9th Cir. 1988).

6 After reviewing the underlying complaint, Plaintiff's request for preliminary injunction and
7 supporting pleadings, and defendants' opposition brief, the undersigned finds Plaintiff has not meet his
8 burden to be entitled to injunctive relief. Plaintiff, Bobby Joe Johnson, is a Washington State inmate
9 currently incarcerated at Monroe Correctional Complex (MCC), Intensive Management Unit (IMU). In
10 the underlying Complaint, Plaintiff alleges that in early 2008, Defendants at Stafford Creek Corrections
11 Center (SCCC) wrongfully denied the visitation request from his spouse/co-plaintiff, Tabitha Johnson.

12 Plaintiff now moves this court to order the Washington Department of Corrections to transfer him
13 back to SCCC. Plaintiff argues in his motion that his transfer to MCC does not provide him with
14 adequate access to legal materials. With regard to deficiencies in his motion, the court first notes
15 Plaintiff has not shown or even argues the likelihood to succeed on the merits of his underlying claims.
16 The injunctive relief requested by Plaintiff would also be an unwarranted and improper intrusion by the
17 court into matters of internal prison security and safety which are normally left to the discretion of prison
18 administrators. Lewis v. Casey, 518 U.S. 343, 116 S. Ct. 2174 (1996) (courts should defer to the
19 judgment of prison officials on prison security issues). Determining where an inmate should be
20 incarcerated and what custody classification the inmate should have are quintessentially matters of prison
21 security which should be left to prison administrators.

22 In addition, Plaintiff's motion is not limited to the claims contained in the underlying Complaint.
23 For instance, Plaintiff asks the court to impose an order on correctional officials who are not parties to
24 this action. It is appropriate to grant in a preliminary injunction "intermediate relief of the same character
25 as that which may be granted finally." De Beers Consol. Mines v. U.S., 325 U.S. 212, 220 (1945);
26 Kaimowitz v. Orlando, 122 F.3d 41, 43 (11th Cir. 1997). However, a court should not issue an injunction
27 when the relief sought is not of the same character, and the injunction deals with a matter lying wholly
28 outside the issues in the underlying action. Id.

1 CONCLUSION

2 Plaintiff's requests for preliminary injunction should be denied since plaintiff has not alleged or
3 presented any facts which indicate that any immediate or irreparable harm is likely absent the requested
4 injunctive relief. Plaintiff has not shown a likelihood of success on the merits of his underlying
5 complaint, and the relief requested goes beyond the scope of the underlying claims.

6 Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1) and Rule 72(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the
7 parties shall have ten (10) days from service of this Report to file written objections. *See also*
8 Fed.R.Civ.P. 6. Failure to file objections will result in a waiver of those objections for purposes of
9 appeal. Thomas v. Arn, 474 U.S. 140 (1985). Accommodating the time limit imposed by Rule 72(b), the
10 clerk is directed to set the matter for consideration on **February 20, 2009**, as noted in the caption.

11 Dated this 27th day of January, 2009.

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13 /s/ J. Kelley Arnold
14 J. Kelley Arnold
United States Magistrate Judge
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